

1475004

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

consolidated and improved. We would humbly suggest to our friends the moral of this victory. The Liberal party exists, not for the convenience of a Ministry, but for liberal legislation. May its confidence be justified and its fidelity be confirmed.

only be one of momentary regret, such as must follow from a want of actual, definite, and recorded success. To have succeeded in such an enterprise is to have

(From the Telegraph.)

Perhaps a severe blow was never yet administered to a party for its lack of efficiency, as Mr. Disraeli preaches its creed, depends upon the support of the masses. Could their adroit manipulation of blue-books have forced Lord Palmerston to appeal to the country, their remarks had begged for aid, and when no great assistance was forthcoming, a disavowal would have been saddled with a House of Commons that would have proved an incubus to progress for many a session. An utterly false cry would have been raised, the directions thereby embarrassed and perverted, the disavowal would have been made, and would have resulted. Gaining a majority in such an artificial chamber, Mr. Disraeli would have come to power; legislation, religious, educational, and civil, would have been passed, and our foreign policy towards Italy and the nationalities would have been decided. The Pope would have found friends at last, and the Emperor a British Cabinet inclined to servility and dependence.

(From the Standard.)

Members of Parliament, like the rest of the

exertions have ended in total failure; that some things have been said and written in the course of our official negotiations which had better have been left unwritten and unsaid; that, in a word, we have

enough, and too clear. But what is by no means clear, what is by no means probable, what no reason has been assigned by any speaker for believing it.

ries, and Mr. Darsell, deputy of the Consul-General at Berlin, who, like Palmerston, could possess himself of the secret of setting in motion any power whatever allied with England, unless he could be certain of the rigorously determined policy of the British Government beforehand. The practical point was, therefore, not whether the British Government had offensive and defensive matters to know well, but what price the one contracting party wishes to give, and what price the other exacts. That, however, is the question which the British Government has not asked itself in discussing the philosophical question of the maintenance, the rupture, and the re-establishment of the *Anglo-French entente*. It is very evident also that the British Government has not asked itself the question, "What price will the German Government give for the removal of the threat of Palmerston's intervention?" It is not till the German Government has been told that it is not to be terrified by the German point of view, that Palmerston has been simply instructed to threaten the Germans with the utmost violence, and the Germans have not been afraid. Only, it was not the German Government that was terrified with words; it was the German people, who have not been so stupid as to believe that the German Government would be able to carry out the measures of policy, to try at first the mightiest, and then to come last. He has tried, then, what was the

THE ORDNANCE SURVEY.

the present seems a fitting opportunity for giving a short account of this great national undertaking. Of the many who make use of the Ordnance survey, and

During the progress of the survey, the altitudes of most of the principal trigonometrical stations have been determined, either by levelling upwards from the datum of the tide-gauges, or by aneroid readings at the station. It becomes a question, however, as to which of these altitudes should be referred to, so as to be uniform throughout. Up to 1842 the datum which had been adopted for the contour lines of the Irish coast was the mean of the spring-tides, whereas in England the datum was the mean of the ordinary tides. It was necessary to determine whether each of these planes of reference was equally applicable, or which was the more variable. For this purpose, Mr. Colledge was directed to make observations in the summer of 1842, at intervals round the Irish coast, the stations being connected by levelling. The result of these observations went to show that the difference between the mean of spring-tides sometimes varied as much as six feet, and that the mean of ordinary tides varied as much as half that amount, showing the superiority of this latter datum. Henceforward the mean height of mean tides was adopted as the plane of reference.

It is probable that some of us may live to see the completion of the two great works of the Ordnance and Geological Surveys—the one illustrating the surface, the other the mineral structure, of the kingdom. Taken in conjunction, they will prove of inestimable value to future generations, and will probably be regarded as among the most creditable achievements of the science and industry of the nineteenth century.

Saturday Review.

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT: UPWARDS OF THIRTY LIVES LOST.

A river boat, plying on the Saone, called La Mouch

The Lyons journals give further details of the dreadful loss of life in the Raone. Much blame is thrown on those of whose duty it was to prevent the passengers from embarking than fixed on the captain. The Raone was seen to be on fire on finding the boat keel so dreadfully jumped out of the windows and were drowned. Among the passengers were four medical students who were killed. The Raone was seen to be on fire and two went overboard in the mass, but the two others saved themselves by laying hold of the boat which went round the funnel and of the funnel itself. The two who were held by the funnel were burnt but he, nevertheless, did not get up and escaped. A lady who was in the cabin, fancying the vessel about to fill, got out of the window, but, instead of doing so, she was pulled back, as others had done, held on, and when the vessel righted she was again in the cabin.

THE report to the end of last month made by Mr. Farnall to the president of the Poor-Law Board, p.

But the ability to pass from one labour to another not confined to England. The way in which countries capable of producing cotton have answered to the demand for raw cotton is a striking confirmation of a practical knowledge of political economy. The only parallel to it is found in the instances selected by Mr. Darwin, where an apparently slight alteration in the physical condition of a country is sufficient to alter the habits of the animal life. We have not only received largely increased supplies of cotton from India, Brazil, &c. Egypt, which furnished us with a certain quantity of raw cotton, but also constant supplies from China, Mexico, and other new countries. The quantity of raw cotton which will probably be brought to England this year will, indeed, bear a very fair proportion to the imports before the American war. In the year 1863, when we had full supply, we received 3,363,000 bales, and it is not tolerably certain that the imports of the current two months will exceed 2,700,000 bales, and may, perhaps, amount to 2,500,000. The Commissioner reports that the total receipts of raw cotton in three months ended the 30th of April last amount to 856,330,048 lb., and compares them with the receipts in the corresponding quarters of 1863 and 1864. The official returns for 1863 are 1,085,000,000 lb. were imported in the four months ending the 31st of April, it is probable that the commissioner mistaken the receipts of a year for those of a quarter. The August returns for 1864 are 1,095,000,000 lb. this time probably not less than 800,000,000 lb. These

OF THE HOLY ALLIANCE.
(From the *Dial*.)

The *Oct* also publishes the following question which should be put to the Government:—
In the House of Lords, to ask Earl Russell whether before the publication of the despatches in the *Morning Post*, he did not receive a communication from the Government with reference to their contents and to the following question:—The Count and Countess Reichenberg do not intrinsically appear to be alleged to have emanated from them; whether contradiction of the Russian despatches has arrived from St. Petersburg; whether any corroboration has arrived from Lord Napier, with reference to the despatches referred to by Prince Gortschakoff in the above communication (the *Oct* has published a despatch dated "St. Petersburg, February 10, 1864," which stated to have been shown to Lord Napier, "where two months ago, Lord Russell did not himself see two communications signed by Prince Gortschakoff," dated "St. Petersburg, 10th February;" whether, two weeks ago, the above communication was republished by Count Bernstorff were not shown to him by a distinguished diplomatist?

held the account given by Count Apponyi, but dated 15 February, 1864, of a private interview between the Austrian Emperor and Lord Palmerston himself is substantially correct.

"To ask Mr. Layard whether Count Apponyi communicated to him the document of the 15th January iscluded in the above despatch.

"To ask Lord Palmerston to state officially his private opinion upon the matter.

The *Oel* said:—"We are in a position to state authoritatively that the Emperor Napoleon, more than a fortnight ago, pointed out to the Austrian Ambassador in Paris the danger which would arise from the non-union of Austria and Prussia in the alliance. Power should join Prussia and Russia in the alliance, and Austria should be excluded of expelling. His Majesty intimated that he would consider any such measure on the part of Austria as directed directly at France, and that the friendly relations of the two countries would be in consequence severed. Austria, he said, the immediate effect of it would be to cause a rupture of communication between Austria and the Holy Alliances to which she adhered in our last Correspondence has since taken place between the Government of the Emperor and

JOSEPH WEARNE, Anchor Steam Flour Mills, foot of Bathurst-street, Sydney, has always on hand superfine soft-dressed Flour—fine, seconds; Malt Flour, Wheaten Meal, and all other mill produce. Not to be surpassed for quality at the lowest current rates. Orders by post promptly executed.

Many thousands of children are cured annually by this remedy; and in most cases one bottle will produce the desired effect.

For the protection of the public, and to prevent imposition, "J. HOOHE" is signed on the label outside each bottle, and the name of the sole Wholesale Agent, E. W. Davis, Jr., St. Paul, is stamped on the Government Stamp. **Beware of cheap imitations in the drug store.**

COLONIAL TWEED.—The undersigned invites the attention of warehousemen, storekeepers, and others, to the stock of Colonial Tweed of superior make and finish, which is now **ON SALE** at his Stores.
Circular Quay, 1st August. **O. B. EBSWORTH.**

FOR SALE, the Express Parcels Delivery Co.'s Stock, &c. It is a paying business. Apply at the office, King-street.

stroke, with multitubular boiler
a p. portable steam engine
winches, single and double power
netting, &c., &c.

GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

**R. SALK, a portable outside Cylinder Eight-horse
power ENGINE, by Clayton, Shuttleworth and Co.,
all their latest improvements. WILKIN and CO.,
Wyndham-lane.**

"Anatomy's Plak & Jott," by
 A. and M.N.A.S., with numerous illustrations,
 6d
 "Hall's Retrospect of Medicine, vol. 49, January to
 Jan. 1864, 8s 6d
 "High Review, No. 245, July, 1864, 7s 6d
 "Lancet Review, No. 51, July, 1864, 7s 6d
 "Quarterly Army List, July, 1864, 1d.
 N SANDS, bookseller and stationer, George-

ATTENS, Country Travelers, and others.
SALE, side-seat Buggies, just landed, also,
top Buggies. Apply to C. MARTIN, Horse
Bazaar, Pitt-street.

SALE, a young milch GOAT, with kid week old.
TERS, South Head Road.

ROADS STABLE MANURE for SALE, in 40
ton loads. Mr. BURT, Baukharn Hill.

gov.au/nla/news-pac

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLES.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes entries for Customs duties, interest, and various financial transactions.

A special general meeting of the members of the Australian Mutual Provident Society was held to-day at three o'clock. Hon. A. T. Holroyd, Esq., M.L.A., in the chair. The object of the meeting was to declare the result of the third annual investigation. From the report laid before the members, it appeared that the invested funds on the 29th of February last amounted to £240,148 2s. 9d., and that the gross surplus on the Society's transactions was £80,163 10s. 11d. The liabilities are as follows:—Assurance Branch, £136,952 1s. 10d.; Annuity Branch, £91,868 11s. 11d.; and Endowment Branch, £13,847 5s. 11d. The directors recommended that the sum of £16,081 10s. 9d. should be set aside as a reserve in terms of the 27th by-law, and this left a divisible surplus of £64,097 10s. 11d., which was appropriated as follows:—Assurance branch, £39,690 0s. 5d.; annuity branch, £27,680 16s. 6d.; and endowment branch, £16,716 6s. 6d. Bonuses will at once be added to all policies which were effected before the 1st March, 1859, and bonuses will likewise be allotted in the same rates on the last day of each succeeding February till 1868 inclusive to that date, and which have in the interim attained a duration of five years. To show the progress of this institution during the past five years we find that in 1859 the invested funds only amounted to £51,008 6s. 11d., whereas in February 29th, 1864, they reached the sum of £240,148 2s. 9d. The report was, on the motion of the chairman, adopted unanimously. A motion was also adopted recommending that the directors should divide the sum of £1500 rateably among their officers in Sydney in recognition of their services during the past five years.

Meers, Fotheringham and Mullen report having sold by auction to-day 70 tons Mauritius raton, from £33 to £34 per ton. The Isle of France arrived to-day from San Francisco, with a cargo of 3521 bags flour and 7024 bags wheat.

The Bankers' Magazine furnishes the returns of the circulation of the private and joint stock banks in England and Wales for the four weeks ending the 25th of June. These returns, combined with the circulation of the Scotch and Irish banks for the same period, and the average circulation of the Bank of England for the four weeks ending the 22nd of June (the nearest date furnished by their returns), will give the following results of the circulation of notes in the United Kingdom when compared with the previous month:—

Table with 4 columns: Bank, May 25, June 25, Increase. Includes entries for Bank of England, Private banks, Joint-stock banks, and Total in England.

United Kingdom ... £20,458,718 £20,968,084 £509,366 As compared with the circulation in June, 1863, the above returns show an increase of £158,845 in the circulation of notes in England, and an increase of £7,103 in the circulation of notes in the United Kingdom.

On comparing the above with the fixed issues of the several banks, the following is the result of the circulation:—The English private banks have increased their circulation by £1,519,841. The joint-stock banks have increased their circulation by £154,984.

Total bank fixed issues in England ... £20,458,718 The Scotch banks are above their fixed issue ... £204,380 The Irish banks are above their fixed issue ... £38,380 The average circulation of the Bank of England for the four weeks ending the 22nd of June was £16,175,795, being an increase of £1,144,508, as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of £24,000 when compared with the same period last year.

The following is a summary of the specie held by the Scotch and Irish banks during the month:—Gold and silver held by the Scotch banks ... £2,418,112 Gold and silver held by the Irish banks ... £1,518,938

being an increase of £40,325 as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of £1700 when compared with the corresponding period last year.

The following is from Mr. C. J. Barry's South Australian Produce Circular, dated 1st September:—The prices of wheat and flour are very much lower than those mentioned in my last circular, and the same may be said of the other cereals. The demand for wheat is not so great as it was some time back, and the price has fallen accordingly.

There is a fall in the price of wool. The price of the best quality of wool is now 18s. 6d. per lb., which is a fall of 1s. 6d. from the price of 20s. per lb. some time back. The price of the other qualities of wool is also lower.

THE PROPOSED CESSION OF SARDINIA TO FRANCE.

The people of Italy of the 2nd July has an article on this subject, denouncing the treatment which the Government of France has shown towards the Italian people. The article is signed by 'The People of Italy' and is a powerful attack on the French Government. It says that the French Government has been treating the Italian people as if they were a conquered nation, and that it has been trying to impose its will on them. It says that the French Government has been trying to divide Italy into provinces, and that it has been trying to make Italy a French colony.

The same paper calls the earnest attention of the Italian people to the fact that the French Government has been trying to impose its will on them. It says that the French Government has been trying to divide Italy into provinces, and that it has been trying to make Italy a French colony. It says that the French Government has been trying to impose its will on them, and that it has been trying to divide Italy into provinces. It says that the French Government has been trying to impose its will on them, and that it has been trying to divide Italy into provinces.

THE GREAT JEWEL ROBBERY IN THE CITY.

The daring and extensive robbery of nearly £5000 worth of jewellery from the shop of Mr. Johnson, jeweller at the corner of the Market and the Strand, during Sunday last, is exciting considerable attention in the City, in consequence of the extraordinary circumstances connected with it. Mr. Johnson's shop is one of the best known in the City, and it is a well-known fact that it has been the scene of many robberies. The robbery on Sunday last was the most daring and extensive of any that has ever taken place in the City. The thieves entered the shop at about 10 o'clock, and they carried off nearly £5000 worth of jewellery. They were seen by Mr. Johnson, but he did not call the police, and he did not try to stop them. The thieves were seen by Mr. Johnson, but he did not call the police, and he did not try to stop them.

THE POSITION IN NEW ZEALAND.

TAXING a retrospect of the events of the month, and forecasting the future of the colony, as regards the last set of the war, now all but played out, the Daily Southern Cross of 11th ultimo, remarks:—There is a fall in the price of wool. The price of the best quality of wool is now 18s. 6d. per lb., which is a fall of 1s. 6d. from the price of 20s. per lb. some time back. The price of the other qualities of wool is also lower.

THE PROPOSED CESSION OF SARDINIA TO FRANCE.

The people of Italy of the 2nd July has an article on this subject, denouncing the treatment which the Government of France has shown towards the Italian people. The article is signed by 'The People of Italy' and is a powerful attack on the French Government. It says that the French Government has been treating the Italian people as if they were a conquered nation, and that it has been trying to impose its will on them. It says that the French Government has been trying to divide Italy into provinces, and that it has been trying to make Italy a French colony.

The same paper calls the earnest attention of the Italian people to the fact that the French Government has been trying to impose its will on them. It says that the French Government has been trying to divide Italy into provinces, and that it has been trying to make Italy a French colony. It says that the French Government has been trying to impose its will on them, and that it has been trying to divide Italy into provinces. It says that the French Government has been trying to impose its will on them, and that it has been trying to divide Italy into provinces.

THE GREAT JEWEL ROBBERY IN THE CITY.

The daring and extensive robbery of nearly £5000 worth of jewellery from the shop of Mr. Johnson, jeweller at the corner of the Market and the Strand, during Sunday last, is exciting considerable attention in the City, in consequence of the extraordinary circumstances connected with it. Mr. Johnson's shop is one of the best known in the City, and it is a well-known fact that it has been the scene of many robberies. The robbery on Sunday last was the most daring and extensive of any that has ever taken place in the City. The thieves entered the shop at about 10 o'clock, and they carried off nearly £5000 worth of jewellery. They were seen by Mr. Johnson, but he did not call the police, and he did not try to stop them.

THE POSITION IN NEW ZEALAND.

TAXING a retrospect of the events of the month, and forecasting the future of the colony, as regards the last set of the war, now all but played out, the Daily Southern Cross of 11th ultimo, remarks:—There is a fall in the price of wool. The price of the best quality of wool is now 18s. 6d. per lb., which is a fall of 1s. 6d. from the price of 20s. per lb. some time back. The price of the other qualities of wool is also lower.

THE PROPOSED CESSION OF SARDINIA TO FRANCE.

The people of Italy of the 2nd July has an article on this subject, denouncing the treatment which the Government of France has shown towards the Italian people. The article is signed by 'The People of Italy' and is a powerful attack on the French Government. It says that the French Government has been treating the Italian people as if they were a conquered nation, and that it has been trying to impose its will on them. It says that the French Government has been trying to divide Italy into provinces, and that it has been trying to make Italy a French colony.

The same paper calls the earnest attention of the Italian people to the fact that the French Government has been trying to impose its will on them. It says that the French Government has been trying to divide Italy into provinces, and that it has been trying to make Italy a French colony. It says that the French Government has been trying to impose its will on them, and that it has been trying to divide Italy into provinces. It says that the French Government has been trying to impose its will on them, and that it has been trying to divide Italy into provinces.

THE GREAT JEWEL ROBBERY IN THE CITY.

The daring and extensive robbery of nearly £5000 worth of jewellery from the shop of Mr. Johnson, jeweller at the corner of the Market and the Strand, during Sunday last, is exciting considerable attention in the City, in consequence of the extraordinary circumstances connected with it. Mr. Johnson's shop is one of the best known in the City, and it is a well-known fact that it has been the scene of many robberies. The robbery on Sunday last was the most daring and extensive of any that has ever taken place in the City. The thieves entered the shop at about 10 o'clock, and they carried off nearly £5000 worth of jewellery. They were seen by Mr. Johnson, but he did not call the police, and he did not try to stop them.

THE POSITION IN NEW ZEALAND.

TAXING a retrospect of the events of the month, and forecasting the future of the colony, as regards the last set of the war, now all but played out, the Daily Southern Cross of 11th ultimo, remarks:—There is a fall in the price of wool. The price of the best quality of wool is now 18s. 6d. per lb., which is a fall of 1s. 6d. from the price of 20s. per lb. some time back. The price of the other qualities of wool is also lower.

THE PROPOSED CESSION OF SARDINIA TO FRANCE.

The people of Italy of the 2nd July has an article on this subject, denouncing the treatment which the Government of France has shown towards the Italian people. The article is signed by 'The People of Italy' and is a powerful attack on the French Government. It says that the French Government has been treating the Italian people as if they were a conquered nation, and that it has been trying to impose its will on them. It says that the French Government has been trying to divide Italy into provinces, and that it has been trying to make Italy a French colony.

The same paper calls the earnest attention of the Italian people to the fact that the French Government has been trying to impose its will on them. It says that the French Government has been trying to divide Italy into provinces, and that it has been trying to make Italy a French colony. It says that the French Government has been trying to impose its will on them, and that it has been trying to divide Italy into provinces. It says that the French Government has been trying to impose its will on them, and that it has been trying to divide Italy into provinces.

THE GREAT JEWEL ROBBERY IN THE CITY.

The daring and extensive robbery of nearly £5000 worth of jewellery from the shop of Mr. Johnson, jeweller at the corner of the Market and the Strand, during Sunday last, is exciting considerable attention in the City, in consequence of the extraordinary circumstances connected with it. Mr. Johnson's shop is one of the best known in the City, and it is a well-known fact that it has been the scene of many robberies. The robbery on Sunday last was the most daring and extensive of any that has ever taken place in the City. The thieves entered the shop at about 10 o'clock, and they carried off nearly £5000 worth of jewellery. They were seen by Mr. Johnson, but he did not call the police, and he did not try to stop them.

THE POSITION IN NEW ZEALAND.

TAXING a retrospect of the events of the month, and forecasting the future of the colony, as regards the last set of the war, now all but played out, the Daily Southern Cross of 11th ultimo, remarks:—There is a fall in the price of wool. The price of the best quality of wool is now 18s. 6d. per lb., which is a fall of 1s. 6d. from the price of 20s. per lb. some time back. The price of the other qualities of wool is also lower.

THE PROPOSED CESSION OF SARDINIA TO FRANCE.

The people of Italy of the 2nd July has an article on this subject, denouncing the treatment which the Government of France has shown towards the Italian people. The article is signed by 'The People of Italy' and is a powerful attack on the French Government. It says that the French Government has been treating the Italian people as if they were a conquered nation, and that it has been trying to impose its will on them. It says that the French Government has been trying to divide Italy into provinces, and that it has been trying to make Italy a French colony.

The same paper calls the earnest attention of the Italian people to the fact that the French Government has been trying to impose its will on them. It says that the French Government has been trying to divide Italy into provinces, and that it has been trying to make Italy a French colony. It says that the French Government has been trying to impose its will on them, and that it has been trying to divide Italy into provinces. It says that the French Government has been trying to impose its will on them, and that it has been trying to divide Italy into provinces.

THE GREAT JEWEL ROBBERY IN THE CITY.

The daring and extensive robbery of nearly £5000 worth of jewellery from the shop of Mr. Johnson, jeweller at the corner of the Market and the Strand, during Sunday last, is exciting considerable attention in the City, in consequence of the extraordinary circumstances connected with it. Mr. Johnson's shop is one of the best known in the City, and it is a well-known fact that it has been the scene of many robberies. The robbery on Sunday last was the most daring and extensive of any that has ever taken place in the City. The thieves entered the shop at about 10 o'clock, and they carried off nearly £5000 worth of jewellery. They were seen by Mr. Johnson, but he did not call the police, and he did not try to stop them.

THE POSITION IN NEW ZEALAND.

TAXING a retrospect of the events of the month, and forecasting the future of the colony, as regards the last set of the war, now all but played out, the Daily Southern Cross of 11th ultimo, remarks:—There is a fall in the price of wool. The price of the best quality of wool is now 18s. 6d. per lb., which is a fall of 1s. 6d. from the price of 20s. per lb. some time back. The price of the other qualities of wool is also lower.